

## A Professional Episode

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

While the Spanish-American war was being fought a very pretty girl came into my consulting room—I am an oculist—with a very sad face and surprised me by asking me to take out one of her eyes. My first supposition was that it had been injured and she dreaded that it would affect the sight of the other one, but upon studying her face for a time I saw indications of an unbalanced mind. So I simply asked her for her reasons.

"I am engaged to a soldier boy now in Cuba," she said, "and he has written me that a Spanish bullet took out one of his eyes. He says that he will never permit me to sacrifice myself for him. If I have the same disfigurement he can't talk so."

It seemed likely that the girl had brooded over her lover's misfortune and the danger of losing him till her mind had become affected. But I did not believe that her trouble was permanent. I tried to persuade her to do something to divert her mind from her trouble, but finally, realizing the futility of reasoning with one suffering from mental depression and fearing that she might do herself bodily injury, I said to her:

"Very well. If by this day week you still feel as you do come here at 8 o'clock in the afternoon and I will perform the operation."

I was so busy during the next week that I never once thought of the girl till on the afternoon I had appointed she came in promptly at the hour named. It seemed to me that the shortest, the easiest and the safest way to get rid of her would be to pretend to do what she asked. So I told her that if I took out her eye she would have to wear a bandage over it till the wound healed, otherwise she would lose the sight of her other eye and become totally blind. I would not operate without her promise not to remove the bandage herself or permit any one else except me to do so. She gave the required promise.

I made the same preparations as if I were about to perform a real operation, putting on my rubber apron—making myself look like a butcher—then called in an assistant, to whom I had explained what I proposed to do, and, placing the girl in an operating chair, directed my assistant to apply an anesthetic. As soon as the patient had lost consciousness I placed a pad over the eye in question and held it in position by means of bandages. To complete the deception I showed her an eye in spirits. She wished to pay me for the operation, but I told her, that being unprofessional, I would not take pay. Moreover, I warned her to tell no one what I had done, for if she did I would probably be eliminated from my profession. She promised to confide only in me and went away.

The girl was to come to see me at my request once a week since I wished to keep track of her and, if she recovered her mental balance, confess to her that I had not taken out her eye. She came once, and I saw that her condition was very much improved. Then for three weeks I saw nothing of her. One morning a young man with a green patch over one eye came into my office, and I saw by his lowering brow that he had come to give me a piece of his mind, if nothing more.

"What did you mean," he roared, "by taking a good eye out of a woman's head?"

I suspected, of course, that he was the returned soldier boy lover of the girl I had pretended to operate on, but contented myself for the present by asking him what he meant, whereupon he told me that, having returned from the war in Cuba, his betrothed had told him that she had persuaded me to make things equal between them by having one eye removed. "And now," he said, "I've come home without losing my eye after all, though it will never be as good as the other one. The doctors told me they would have to take it out to save the other one, but they didn't; they saved it. I'm going to begin suit against you for malpractice at once."

"What did the surgeons tell you they would have to take out your eye for when they didn't do it, that you might not be disappointed? How do you know but that the girl who loves you has come out better than she expected?"

"What do you mean?"

"Is her mind affected?" I asked.

"Certainly not."

I was pleased to hear this and straightway told the young man that her mind had been affected and that I had possibly saved her from ruining her eye by pretending to take it out. He seized my hand joyfully and, not contented with this, threw both his arms about my neck.

"Where is my patient?" I asked.

"In the ante-room."

"Bring her in here, and I will give her a surprise. Don't disabuse her. Leave it to me."

He went out and brought in the girl. I saw at once that she had recovered her mental balance, and she looked at me reproachfully. I sat her down before a mirror and proceeded leisurely to take off the bandage, then removed the pad.

To see her face when she saw her two eyes in her hand lighted up with delight in every feature was one of the pleasantest episodes in my professional career.

Of course I was obliged to attend the wedding.

**HOUSE FILIBUSTER UNBROKEN.**  
Republicans Again Block Attempts to Do Business.

Washington, July 25.—Again yesterday the House was "tied up" by the Republican filibuster. It went through the motions of doing business, but adjourned until to-day after a thirty-minute session, with the partisan deadlock unbroken.

## TRAINMEN ARE RESTLESS

Delays in Railroad Negotiations Are Costing Heavy

UNIONS WANT END OF MEDIATION

Roads May Give In—Consider the Abandoning of Three Demands

New York, July 25.—The truce between the eastern railroads and their conductors and trainmen pending attempts to adjust labor difficulties continued yesterday, but the employees showed that they were growing restive. The delay in settling terms of arbitration, they say, is costing their unions \$8,000 a day, for they are obliged to pay the expenses of more than 1,000 members of committees representing the various locals, who have not gone back to their locomotives since the declaration to the strike vote.

The men said yesterday that they were not satisfied with the concessions made yesterday by the railroad managers. These concessions, it was understood, were the dropping of three of the eight grievances the railroads have asked to have arbitrated in connection with the demands of the men. The principal efforts of the mediators yesterday were directed to this question. As yet the federal commissioners have not been able to consider the original demands of the employees.

## PLURAL VOTES BILL REJECTED BY LORDS

Bill to Abolish Plural Voting at Elections in British Isles Is Defeated.

London, July 25.—The House of Lords last night rejected the bill to abolish plural voting at elections in the British Isles.

## FEENEY ACCUSED.

And He Wishes Chance To Dispute Mulhall's Statement.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—A committee of the Central Labor union of this city Wednesday night began an investigation of the charges made by Martin M. Mulhall that Frank Feeney, a labor leader here, had been on the payroll of the National Association of Manufacturers, and had assisted in breaking the printers' strike several years ago.

Feeney declared that he has written to the Senate lobby investigating committee, asking for an opportunity to appear before it to deny Mulhall's statement.

## HOUSE LOBBY INQUIRY MONDAY.

Senators Will "Lend" Mulhall to the Committee.

Washington, July 25.—Inauguration of the House lobby investigation next Monday with Col. Mulhall as the first witness, was announced to-day by the House committee. Chairman Overman, of the Senate committee, notified Chairman Garrett, of the House committee, that the senators expected to complete Mulhall's letters and examination this week and would then lend him to the House.

## WOULD PAROLE HAWTHORNE.

This Plan for Him and Morton Favored by Parole Board.

Washington, July 25.—Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, serving a year's sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary for misuse of the mails, have been recommended for parole by the parole board, and the question of their release is now under consideration by Attorney General McReynolds. The board's action did not become definitely known until yesterday. The prisoners are now eligible for release, having served one-third of their sentences.

## CLAIM 12,000 OUT.

Present Strike of New York Barbers Is Larger Than the First.

New York, July 25.—The barbers' union leaders claimed yesterday that 12,000 of their members were out on strike. It is asserted this strike, which is said to be backed by the Industrial Workers of the World, is larger than the first strike, which occurred a few weeks ago and which resulted in the formation of the union and brought about some improvement in working hours and wages.

The strike now is for uniform conditions throughout the city.

## THE DEERING APPEARS.

Schooner That Collided With Steamer Soterdyk Sails In.

Highland Light, Mass., July 25.—The five-masted schooner Gardiner G. Deering, with her bow stove in and headgear gone, through a collision, it was believed, with the Holland-American freight steamer Soterdyk, which was itself badly damaged, came in from the southeast at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, headed toward Provincetown.

A large piece of canvas was nailed over the bow and the steam pump was working, but no distress signals were shown.

## DR. SUN'S CHARTER CANCELLED.

His Connection With the Chinese Rebels the Cause.

Pekin, July 25.—The charter granted Dr. Sun Yat Sen for the construction of a network of railways in China has been cancelled. Only one contract was concluded under the charter for a line from Canton to Chungking Fu with an English loan, and it is believed the government will recognize this.

Dr. Sun's connection with the southern revolution was the cause of the cancellation.



Nothing takes the joy out of life like a weak stomach. Would you like to be able to enjoy the good things that others enjoy? Then take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a short time and notice the difference in your stomach.

Back of your lack of appetite, sourness of stomach, gas and nausea is bad blood. The food is lying in your stomach only partly digested and is fermenting because the stomach is weak. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go deeper than a remedy that acts on the stomach alone. They get at the real cause, which is impure blood. They make it red and healthy. There once the sight of food was nauseating, you will have a good appetite and be able to eat without distress.

Mr. Albert Underwood, of Brookville, Ind., says: "I began to have stomach trouble while running in health and was sick for over two years. I could not eat anything without intense distress, fainting, there was a feeling like pressure on my stomach and gas formed after eating. I kept losing in strength and weight and had to give up working. After spending many dollars for medicines and getting no help, I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They benefited me so much that I could eat without distress. I kept on taking them until I was well."

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are sold by all druggists at 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50 or they will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price. Our diet book is free.

Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## "SURPRISE KISS" MEANT FOR WIFE

Yonkers, N. Y., Dentist Says He Wasn't Ducked, in Incident at Manhattan.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 25.—Dr. U. Stillwell Traub, a dentist, who figured in a "surprise kiss" incident at Manhattan beach, Sunday, and who was found later in the Sheepshead bay section suffering with apoplexy, has returned to his office here and denies he was ducked in the ocean for trying to kiss a young woman as she came out of the surf.

"I did not start toward the young woman with the intention of kissing her," he said, "but I thought she was my wife, whom I went to the beach to meet. The 'surprise kiss' was intended for my wife, not for a stranger. When I saw I had made a mistake I stopped some distance away from the woman. She was dark as mahogany and my wife is a blonde. And my wife is much prettier, too."

"No, I wasn't ducked in the surf. I only got one foot wet a little."

"This has been a peculiar experience. I never had such a one before. I had not drunk a drop. I had had no lunch and had wandered around in the hot sun. This partly affected me. The main trouble, though, is that I have not had a vacation in 15 years."

## STRIKERS ASK FOR OLD PLACES.

125 Apply and Thirty Are Given Work at Ipswich.

Ipswich, Mass., July 25.—In abandoning their demands for increased wages, 125 former employees of the Ipswich hosiery mills, where a strike has been on for two months, applied for their former places yesterday.

Thirty were taken back and others will be given employment later on, some will not be received as their places have been filled by outsiders.

The strike developed serious rioting during which a woman was killed. The strike originally was conducted by the Industrial Workers of the World, but the strikers renounced that organization.

## Earthquake Shocks.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 25.—St. Thomas and the neighboring islands early yesterday experienced a prolonged and unusually severe earthquake. No damage so far has been reported.

## To Restore Good Health

The first thing to do is to correct the minor ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion and elimination. After these organs have been put in good working order by timely use of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World) better digestion results, and then the food really nourishes and strengthens the body. The first dose gives relief and sounder sleep, quieter nerves, and improved action of all the bodily organs are caused by an occasional use of Beecham's Pills. They give universal satisfaction and in safety, sureness and quickness of action Beecham's Pills

## Have No Known Equal

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c., 25c. and 50c. Directions with every box are very valuable.

## "SAVE THE PARCEL POST"

Move to Resist Any Attack by the Railroads

PRESENT LAW IS VERY IMPORTANT

Expansion Depends Upon Administrative Clause of Law

Washington, July 25.—Now that the railroads have taken a hand in the fight on the postoffice department because of Postmaster General Burleson's order extending the parcel post weight limit and reducing the rates, and a general warfare is looked for, members of the House have taken an appeal to the people to "Save the parcel post." Letters have been sent by Representative D. J. Lewis of Maryland to heads of farmers' granges in a dozen states, and this argument is made:

Should the administrative powers clause in the parcel post law be stricken out, the vital force of the parcel post will be killed, it cannot be expanded and we will have lost the work of forty years. Letters and telegrams should go from every leading farmer to the senator, to his congressman and to the postmaster general, demanding that the law be let alone and the service of the parcel post extended. Moments count and the quicker and harder the farmers strike now the less likely will be that we shall have another fight. We must save the parcel post.

Congressman Lewis is the father of the parcel post. Commenting on the partial reconstruction of the parcel post service within the 150-mile zones to become operative Aug. 15, he says that it means the beginning of the end of the express companies in America. He said the parcel post will gradually absorb the small retail package business of the express companies until the latter's margin of profit is wiped out and they will be operating at a loss.

Thirty per cent. of the express companies' gross revenues, according to Mr. Lewis, comes from the transportation of packages weighing between one and nineteen pounds. Mr. Lewis added that the express companies, in their briefs filed with the interstate commerce commission, which the latter rejected, protested against lowering their rates, contending that four per cent. of their gross revenue is all the net profit they make. With parcel post rates averaging from one-half to two-thirds lower than the express rates within 150-mile distances, Mr. Lewis feels confident that the government will easily absorb more than \$6,750,000 of the express companies' gross business, which is \$188,000,000. Mr. Lewis added that the big surplus held in reserve by the express companies is more than sufficient to pay off dollar for dollar the amount originally invested in express stocks and bonds, and that, therefore, the stockholders and bondholders will not suffer a loss.

Asked for his views on the parcel post changes, Mr. Lewis said: "The new rates of a cent a pound with a weight limit of twenty pounds, good for 150 miles in any direction from point of shipment, and one-half cent a pound for local delivery, including rural routes, is in itself a parcel post system far exceeding any other known to the English-speaking race. The 150-mile is an air line. By rail it means more than 225 miles. This is a large haul than the average for Great Britain, where the rate is two cents a pound and weight limit eleven pounds. Moreover, up to that distance and that weight limit it substitutes the best and cheapest transportation in the world for what has hitherto been the dearest and the worst—the service of the American express companies, which, compared with the service in other countries, shows rates over three times normal, with three-fourths of the potential traffic in our country destroyed as a consequence."

"The new rate of one cent a pound with a charge of nine cents for five pounds, as against twenty-five to forty-five cents by the express companies, of a charge of fourteen cents for ten pounds, and a charge of twenty-four cents for twenty pounds, as against thirty-five to seventy cents by express, but inadequately indicates the great public service and relief to the retail shipping public, saying nothing of the 25,000,000 farmers who will receive this service."

"The reports of the express companies to the interstate commerce commission show that thirty per cent. of their revenues were derived from packages weighing from one to nineteen pounds. The reduction of the parcel post rates from one-half to one-fifth will surely take all such business to the postoffice, except where the shipper does not care how much the rate may be."

I have said thirty per cent. of the gross revenues of the express companies (about \$170,000,000) came from shipments of nineteen pounds and less, which amounts to thirty-four per cent. of the number of shipments and seven per cent. of the total weight carried. Meanwhile in 1912 less than four per cent. of their gross revenues was net profit, and the taking away of twenty-five or thirty per cent. of the gross revenues can only mean that their margin of profit will be entirely wiped out. Their profits amounted to only two cents on each shipment, while the postoffice will make at least a cent on the five-cent shipment and from eight to ten cents on twenty-pound shipments. The express companies declared that they could not lower their rates. Yet the postal system by the genius of its organization and ability to do small things well and cheaply will make more profit out of each shipment with rates cut to one-third."

## FOR UNIFORM MARRIAGE LAWS.

Constitutional Amendment Proposed in House Resolution.

Washington, July 25.—A constitutional amendment, giving Congress power to make uniform laws regulating marriage and divorce, was proposed in a House resolution introduced yesterday by Representative Edmunds of Pennsylvania.

## SHERMAN FIGURES IN LOBBY LETTERS

Mulhall "Assured," He Says, by Vice-President—Gardner Named Again.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—Martin M. Mulhall's correspondence first put in the record of the Senate committee yesterday, among other things, concerned his efforts to beat Representative Herbert Parsons of New York for reelection in 1910.

February 3, 1910, Mulhall wrote John Kirby, Jr., about the fight on Cannon and added:

"Mr. Sherman confidently stated to me that President Taft is now being made aware of the many good things our association has done for the Republican party for the last seven years, and he assured me that the president would not press any labor bills at this session of Congress."

February 10, Mulhall wrote Kirby about senators about to be elected:

"Dick of Ohio has sought our aid; Scott of West Virginia, Dewey of New York and Carter of Montana. Of course we had Aldrich on our list for the last nine months."

Three letters from Fred W. Carpenter, then secretary to President Taft, about the appointment of William Stone as collector at Baltimore, agreed that the president would see a delegation protesting against the appointment.

Senator Cummins yesterday denied a story told by Mulhall of a meeting with Mr. Cummins and Senator Dolliver.

## COSTA RICANS ENTER PROTEST

Advise Our Government That Nicaraguan Treaty Would Violate the Canal Agreement of 1888.

Washington, July 25.—Costa Rica has made a vigorous protest to this government against the proposed Nicaraguan treaty.

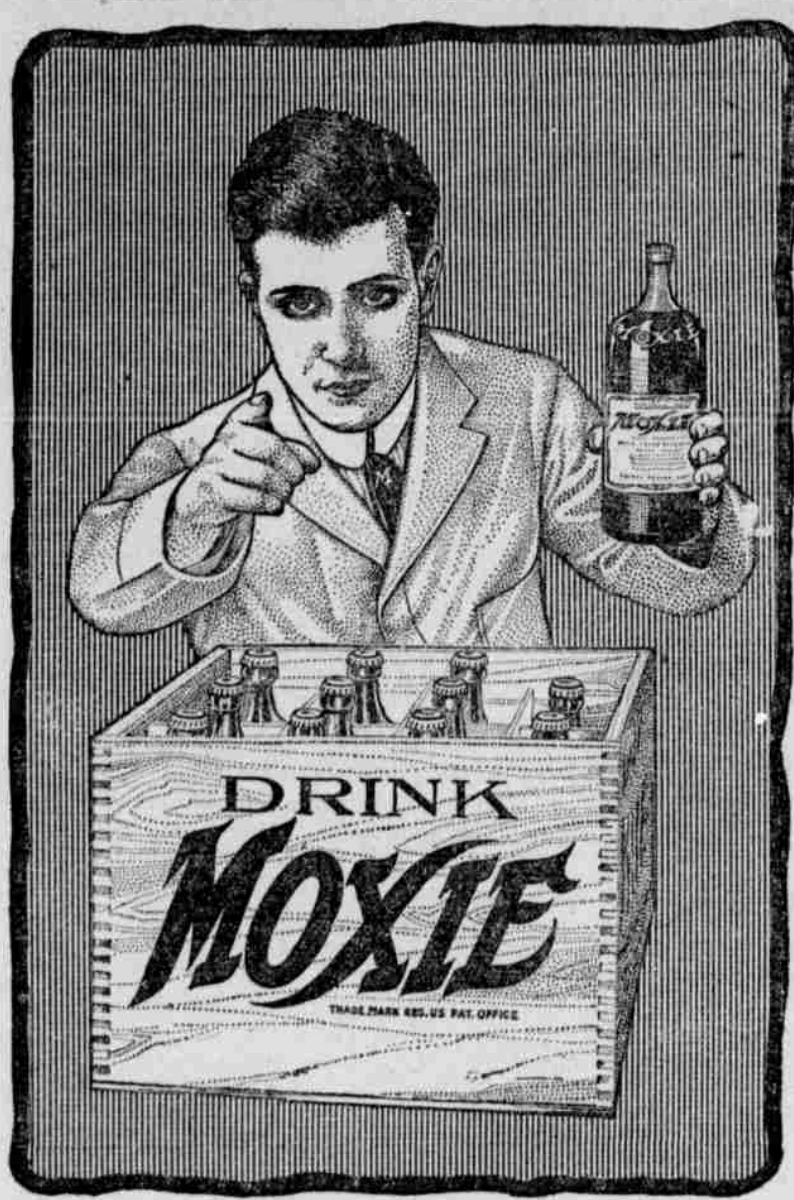
The Costa Rican objection is that it is in violation of a treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, ratified in 1888. In this, the Costa Ricans say, it was agreed that no action with respect to an interoceanic canal in that region was to be taken by either nation without consent of the other.

The Costa Rican government, moreover, insists that the dam in the San Juan river, which would probably have to be constructed if there were a canal, would cause a large amount of Costa Rican territory to be overflooded.

## WHY GOOD COUNTRY ROADS PAY.

Land Increases in Actual Value After Road Improvement.

The direct effect that changing bad roads into good roads has upon land value and the general economic welfare of a community is shown in several concrete illustrations gathered by the United States department of agriculture. The department has just issued a statement on the subject, based upon a mass of information gathered by the office of public roads, which is making a special study of the economic effect of road improvement in the country. According to data gathered, where good roads replace bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an



extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded. The general land values, as well as farm values, show marked advances, following the improvement of roads.

Among the illustrations cited by the department are the following: In Lee county, Va., a farmer owned 100 acres between Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for \$1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and, although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused \$3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for \$6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for \$9,000. In Jackson county, Alabama, the people voted a bond issue of \$250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent. of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$4.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from \$6 to \$15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at \$9.79 per acre, and the selling price is now from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Actual figures of increased value following road improvement are shown.

As the roads in no way effect soil fertility or equality of the farm, advances are due essentially to the decrease in the cost of hauling produce to market or shipping point. Farms are now regarded as plants for the business of farming, and any reduction in their profits through unnecessarily heavy costs for hauling on bad roads naturally reduces their capitalization into values. With reduced costs for hauling, profits are increased; with the result that the farm plant shows satisfactory earnings on a higher capital value.

The automobile also has begun to be an important factor in increasing rural values where good roads are introduced. Immigration is particularly marked where road conditions are favorable; in fact, the figures of the department seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property; and the price of farm land, like that of any commodity, is ruled by the relations between demand and supply.

## RESIGNS AS SCHOOL HEAD.

Mrs. Young and Chicago Board of Education Not in Harmony.

Chicago, July 25.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, sixty-eight years old, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago since 1909, and president of the National Educational association in 1910, resigned as superintendent yesterday.

She gave no reason, but lack of harmony with the board of education, which has changed complexion politically, is reported to be the cause.

## At the Original Cut Price Store

## SWAT THE FLY

Join us in exterminating the worst pest in the country, by coming to our store for a Fly Swatter, free to every man or woman who visits our store to-day and Saturday.

Keep your children out of mischief by having them swat the flies. We will pay 10c a pint for dead flies.

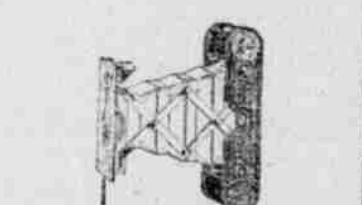
Colgate's Violet Dulce Talcum Powder				Parisian Ivory			
COLGATE'S VIOLET	25	15	MENNEN'S	25	17	Mirrors, Combs, Clothes	
COLGATE'S CASHMERE	25	15	CORYLOPIS	25	15	Brushes, Hair Brushes,	
COLGATE'S DACTYLIS	25	15	WILLIAMS'	25	15	Manicure Sets, Nail Files,	
SANTOL	25	15	EUTHYMOL	25	16	Cold Cream Boxes, Buff-	
MULE TEAM	25	17	SQUIRBS	25	19	ers, etc.	
PALMER'S	25	16	HARMONY	25	19	Special prices on Sets.	
COMFORT	25	17	SODENTA	25	19		



Buy Your Children a BROWNIE KODAK for Their Vacation

We have a complete stock of Kodaks and Premo Cameras, \$5—\$65.

Let us develop and finish your Films. Satisfaction guaranteed.



VEST POCKET KODAKS \$6.00 They fit the pocket.



will eliminate any worm trouble in children, or your money back. 25c.



Pearl Tooth Powder will make your teeth pearly white and leave your mouth alkaline and antiseptic. 25c a can.

## Don't Forget a Brick of Russell's Dry Pack Ice Cream

Caramel and Vanilla, 25c a Brick.

## RUSSELL'S Red Cross Pharmacy

Our Motto, Quality, Safety and Low Prices